Bedford Gazette.

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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 20, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

The National Capitol Responds to the Democratic Nominations.

SPEECHES OF PRESIDENT PIERCE, GEN. CASS, AND JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Nobly, patriotically, and enthusiastically has the national capitol responded to the nominations of the Democratic National Convention. Without any preparation, and with scarcely any previous notice, the Democratic citizens of Washington assembled in mass meeting at half-past seven o'clock this evening to ratify the nominations made at Cincinnati. In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, the meeting was held in Copp's Saloon. The saloon, which is one of the largest in the city, was filled to overflowing. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance, and the enthusiasm of insiders and outsiders was never exceeded at any previous popular demonstration in the city of Washington. Several of the distinguished standard-bearers of the democratic party, as they took their seats upon the stand, were vociferously cheered. The appearance of Judge Douglas was hailed with deafening shouts of applause. The veteran statesman and patriot, General Cass, was received with tremendous cheering—the Marine Band, which was in attendance, appropriately playing "Auld Lang Syne."

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Ratcliffe, of this city, who moved that Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, be appointed chairman. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Smith spoke as follows:—

Fellow-citizens of the District of Columbia; I should feel it an honor at any time to preside over so large a meeting as is here assembled to ratify the nominations made at any National Convention; and more particularly so do I now feel, that you have assembled together in such large numbers, and upon such short notice, to ratify the nominations recently made at the city of Cincinnati, and which, according to the enthusiasm which is manifested here and elsewhere over the country, must and will be successful on the first Tuesday in November next. [Cheering.] I also feel highly honored in being called to preside over this meeting, because it is to be addressed by those whose long devotion to their country, the constitution, and the Union, has enshrined themselves in the *hearts* of their countrymen, under whose lead we have fought in times gone by, and under whose lead we expect to fight for years to [illegible]

It is not my purpose, it is not my place, to speak to you any further in reference to the candidates nominated in Cincinnati. I can only rejoice with you, in common, that the nominations were made with such unanimity and such harmony as always characterize the great democratic party when assembled together, with the noble purpose that it did a few days ago, to preserve the Union. [Great applause.] There may be no one here from the State which I have the honor to represent, and I will travel out of the usual course merely to say, coming as I do, from the State of Tennessee, that, in November next, I pledge myself, and the pledge will be redeemed, that we will roll up such a majority for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention as has never before been given by Tennessee since the days of Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Smith took his seat amidst tremendous applause.

The following vice-presidents were then announced:

Daniel Ratcliffe,	Geo. Parker,
Wm. B. Magruder,	C. W. C. Dunnington,
Thomas Carberry,	B. J. Semmes,
Walter Lenox,	Jerome Diggs,
R. H. Gillette,	Peter Hepburn,
Lambert Tree,	Geo. McNeir,
Dr. Wm. Jones.	Henry S. Davis,

Secretaries.

Jno. F. Ennis,	Francis McNerhany,
James S. Holland,	Wm. J. Donohoo.

Gen. Cass's Speech.

General Cass, on being introduced, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said: I do not come here to make you a formal address. I came to unite with you in your congratulations upon the termination, the fortunate termination, of the mission of the representative body of the democratic party at Cincinnati. A voice has reached us from the West, borne by that mysterious agent which defies both time and space, announcing that the convention has named to our party the name of a statesman and patriot for the Chief Magistracy of the Union and for our standard-bearer, during the coming contest, which will unite the hearts and hopes and exertions of the whole democracy of the country. And that man is James Buchanan. He is respected by the American people for his services and experience, for his unsullied integrity and unquestioned talents, his intimate acquaintance with public affairs, and for his patriotism and devotion to the country, in whatever situation he has been placed, at home or abroad. He has filled with honor and distinction various high stations, and left them all enjoying a greater measure of public confidence than when he entered them—a rare circumstance in the life of a public man in our country. And he is especially respected by his own party for his attachment to its cause and principles, his fidelity in trying times, and his rejection of mere local considerations, always regarding with solicitude the rights and claims of every section of the country. The labors of the convention are closed, and well closed, and now ours—that is, yours and mine, those, indeed, of the whole party—begin. Let us determine to elect our nominee. We can do it, and shall do it. Let every true democrat buckle on his armor—not the armor of Sharpe's rifles, which are supplied by some of the churches of the country, instead of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, but the armor of truth, of reason, and of persuasion, and go forth to the combat, and he is sure to go forth to victory.

And never was there a time which more demanded the patriotism and devotion of every honest-hearted American than does the present. Evil days are upon us, and in the very wantonness of blessings and prosperity unknown elsewhere in ancient or modern times, we are engaged in an angry and fearful sectional controversy, whose consequences no man should contemplate without the most gloomy apprehension. One portion of our country, not satisfied with enjoying the rights of self-government, seem to desire to govern the other. The day of trial has come, and the destiny of the Union, under the God of our fathers and our own God, who led us through the waters and the desert to this beautiful land, not of promise, but of performance—under His overruling Providence the destiny of this Union is in the hearts and hands of the democratic party. Our old and honorable opponents, the whigs—the whigs of the days of the lamented Clay and Webster—who so long carried on a contest with our party upon great constitutional questions, and in a spirit of liberal patriotism, are disbanded. Its leaders are dead or discouraged, its standard is in the dust, and its time-honored distinctive principles are among the things that have been, and mainly out of the ruins have arisen sectional parties, some of them with avowed designs, fatal to our national existence, and all of them without any other connecting bond than opposition to the democratic party. Let us not underrate the strength of that opposition; but let us prepare for it, and we can overcome it in fair combat, and save the Union. And here, this night, at this democratic meeting of approval and ratification, in the political capitol of the republic, let us pledge ourselves to each other and to the party to do our duty, and our whole duty; and if this example is everywhere followed, as it will be, the battle will be half won by the determination to win it. Let every democrat sacrifice his personal prejudices and predilections, if he have any that will be injurious, upon the altar of his party. And if I have one single friend in this numerous assemblage who, for the sake of auld lang syne, has any regard for my wishes or opinions, I ask him to do as I shall do—support zealously, heartily, earnestly, the election of James Buchanan. He will find his reward in the good of his country and in the stability of her institutions.

As to the candidate for the vice presidency, the selection is honorable to the convention and the party. Those who know Mr. Breckenridge best, best know his true democracy, his high and his claims upon the public confidence. He will be a faithful co-laborer with James Buchanan in the cause of the country. Success to them both! but, above all, success to this glorious Union, which has given us a greater measure of prosperity and freedom than ever before fell to the lot of any nation! Withered be the hand that is stretched out to touch the Ark of the Constitution!

During the delivery of General Cass's speech he was repeatedly interrupted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. At its conclusion, shout after shout went up for Judge Douglas. The chairman then stepped forward and said that it was almost useless for him to introduce to the meeting one so universally known as the "Young Giant of the West." As soon as the wild applause which followed this announcement had in a measure subsided, Judge Douglas appeared, and spoke substantially, as follows:

Judge Douglas's Speech.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas said he came before the meeting with a hearty good will to endorse and ratify the action of the National Convention at Cincinnati. [Applause.] He came not as a matter of form, not in compliance with a custom, but with heart and soul in the cause. He came to congratulate them upon the unanimous adoption of a platform which commands the approbation of every democratic heart: to congratulate them upon the nomination of a candidate for presidency and vice presidency worthy to stand upon that platform, and to receive the unanimous support of every democrat. [Cheers.] The platform and the standard-bearers were worthy of each other—each acceptable to the whole democracy of the entire country.

He felt more heart in this contest than any he had ever before been engaged in, and there was more of importance to be attached to it in its result, and more to inspire the patriotism of every lover of his country. This Union was made through the constitution, and cannot survive for a single day the obligations of that instrument. The democratic party stands before the country as the only national party in the whole republic: the only party which avows principles alike in the East and the West, in the North and the South; the only party whose principles must prevail wherever the constitution reigns. [Immense applause.]

Look at the creed of the party as promulgated at Cincinnati; and then upon that disturbing element, the vexed question of slavery, you find a platform which has received the sanction of every democratic delegate from every State in the Union. Democracy is now the same in Massachusetts, in South Carolina, [applause,] in Michigan, and in Illinois, in Ohio and Louisiana; and wherever the American flag waves there the democratic creed is one and the same. What other party can cross the Ohio river and Mason and Dixon's line and carry their principles with them? [A Voice. None.] Can this Union be preserved in the hands of a political party whose principle of action is hostility on the part of one half the States against the rights and institutions of the other half of this Union? Can sectional strife, sectional animosity, and sectional warfare—a part of the North against the South, a part of the South against the North—produce that fraternal feeling and brotherly love which is essential to preserve the republic as our fathers made it? Have we not the greatest inducement to stimulate our utmost exertions? No less than the integrity of the constitution, the preservation and perpetuity of the Union, depend upon the result of the election.

We had a candidate for the presidency whose reputation was as wide, he was about to say, as the republic, but he would say as wide as civilization—a man who has filled the highest offices in his country, save that only to which he is to be inaugurated on the 4th of March next—[great and continued applause]—a man of wide experience in the House of Representatives, in the Senate, in the cabinet, in the foreign service, and wherever commanding abilities and stern integrity were required for the discharge of high duties. Everywhere in the line of duty you have found James Buchanan elevating his own reputation, while sustaining and carrying forward the interest and honor of his country. He was a man without a stain upon his private character, and with a political record equally untarnished, from the days of Jackson down to the present time.

Allusion was made to the signal services which he had performed, not the least of which was the delicate duty of representing this country at the first court in the world during the present administration. Such was the man whom the democracy had presented to them for their suffrages. The candidate for the vice presidency was too well known to a Washington audience to require much praise. Most of them knew him personally, and all that was necessary was to know him in order to love him. He possessed the highest qualities for the office for which he was now designated, or for a higher station in future years when his experience should be more fully matured. The democracy thus had standard-bearers with which they could defy the combined forces of the enemy. They were one compact party, professing one common creed; and they were arrayed against the allied forces of abolitionism, know-nothingism, and every other *ism*. He rejoiced that they had got all the isms into one common line; he had long been wishing to get them where the Democrats could rake them all down at once. These isms were animated by one common sentiment, and that was hostility to the democratic party. Abolitionism and know-nothingism were first cousins generally; but in Illinois they were at least brothers, and Siamese twins at that. They would always go for the same candidate, no matter whether he was a know-nothing or an abolitionist. The coming conflict, however, he believed, was one in which the democracy would triumph, and the effect of that triumph would be to restore peace, quiet, and stability to the Union. The democratic ranks; for all who agreed in principle were now invited to act together, without regard to past differences. One of the great principles of their faith was the equality of the States, and the right of self-government in the Territories, subject to the limitations of the constitution; or, in other words, the great principle of the Nebraska bill. [Loud applause.] There were no more any anti-Nebraska democrats now than there were white black birds to be found. The platform endorsed the Nebraska bill; and what more, said Mr. D., could I desire? If there was anything more to be desired, it was to be found in the residue of the platform, and he cordially responded to every clause therein embraced. The democratic party was united with a common creed and common objects; and they were marching certainly and surely to a common victory.

The platform was equally explicit in reference to the disturbances in relation to the Territory of Kansas. It declared that treason was to be punished, and resistance to the laws was to be put down. That was the whole question involved—whether the supremacy of the laws should be maintained, or whether mob violence should overcome the officer of the law. On this question, between law and violence, the democracy had expressed their sentiments: they say that the laws shall be executed so long as they stand upon the statute-book. But the black republicans say that they will trample upon the law, and shoot down the officers who execute it, because they do not like the law. The whole question was, whether law and order and the constitution shall prevail, or whether lawless violence and mob shall rule in their stead. The convention had met that question with a firmness and directness that must find a cordial response not only in the heart of every democrat, but in that of every lover of his country, no matter what his political opinions might be. The great principle of the Nebraska bill was the right of the people to make their own laws; and hence the duty of the minority to submit to laws made in conformity with the constitution and the organic act. If they deny the constitutionality or validity of any law, let them test it in the courts of law, and abide by the result; or, if they desire to have any of the laws repealed, let them try to carry their point at the polls, and let the majority decide the question; but so long as the laws stand upon the statute-book, so long as the courts pronounce them constitutional, just so long they must be obeyed. These remarks were applicable not to the laws of the Territory of Kansas alone, but to all laws. It was a universal principle in every free government that the supremacy of the law must be maintained; and if that principle should be lost sight of for a moment, what would the liberty of the people be worth? Now, this was not the first time that there had been a disposition to resist the laws because some of the people did not like them; not only had there been opposition to the laws of Kansas, but to the fugitive slave law, and in each case they made the same excuse. Indeed, no other excuse could be made for refusing to obey that law than that they did not like it because it sends the negro back to slavery. But he ventured to express the opinion that, if there could be found a hole in it big enough to let every negro drop through, they would find it the holiest law that ever was made. The constitution says that the slave must be surrendered; and those who object to this object to the constitution of the country, and not to the fugitive slave law.

The principle of the black republicans is to obey such laws as they like, and repudiate those they do not like. They claim protection under the constitution, and refuse to yield obedience to it. The difference between them and the democracy is, that the democracy support the constitution in all of its parts with equal fidelity, without reference to whether they like or dislike it. It is no excuse for a man to say that he does not like a law, and therefore will not obey it. Did they ever know a criminal who liked the law? [Applause.] Law-breakers never like the punishment that follows the act. Law-abiding men have no fear of the supremacy of the law; and the question to be decided in this contest is, whether a law made in pursuance of the constitution, and as expounded by the courts, shall prevail, or whether such a law is naught, and whether cowardly leaders may shoot down the officers of the law with impunity.

He rejoiced that the convention, by a unanimous vote, had approved of the creed that law must and shall prevail. [Applause.] He rejoiced that we had a standard-bearer with so much wisdom and nerve as to force a firm and undivided execution of those laws. When, he said, the issues were presented between the two great parties—he said *two* parties, because know nothingism was dead, and nothing but black republicanism was left, [laughter:] they would find such a verdict as this country had never rendered in favor of a democratic platform or a democratic standard-bearer. [Great cheering.] He hardly knew where the opposition would get any votes, in order to let us know when the history of this contest should be written, who its candidates were.

The Democracy did not intend their opponents should get a single State in the great Northwest. They were a law abiding people there. He was sure they had no hopes in old Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, the home of Buchanan. In New York, he said, the Democrats are united, thank God. [Applause.] Did any one suppose that lawless violence was to triumph over the laws and the judiciary of the country in New England? Was it there that, under the advice of the pulpit filled with Sharpe's rifles, law was to be spurned, constitutional obligations to be defied, and the mob to take possession of the power of the government? He repelled the charge. He had New England blood in his veins, and did not believe that the people of New England would decide for mob violence over the Constitution, the laws, the union our institutions.

New Hampshire, too, would come in with a glorious victory—New Hampshire, the birth place of Franklin Pierce, the star in the East that never sets! Did any one suppose that she would join this mob-law party? Never, so long as she remembered the faithful administration of Franklin Pierce. And when the history of these times should be written, it would be seen that there never had been a Chief Magistrate who had stood with more religious fidelity by the constitution of his country than has the present Chief Magistrate. [Great Applause.] The proudest honor which his successor could desire to have paid to him would be to say that he had been as faithful to the constitution and the Union as had been Franklin Pierce. [Renewed cheering.] Mr. D. said that he felt it a duty and a privilege to have the opportunity of saying, under circumstances when there was no danger of misapprehension, what every Democrat had in his heart to say, that the country owed an immense, undying obligation to this administration for the fidelity with which the constitution has been upheld and guarded.

Following the example of my illustrious friend from Michigan, (he continued,) I will say here, as I hope to have the power of saying in a good many other places between this time and the first of November, that if I have a friend in this Union who loves me, or regards my opinion, or has any respect for my memory, let him put his shoulder to the wheel, and do every thing in his power to win a great and glorious victory.

Mr. D. took his seat amidst tremendous cheering, and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

At the conclusion of Judge Douglas's eloquent and powerfully effective speech, the chairman announced that the meeting would adjourn for the purpose of serenading the President of the United States. Preceded by the Marine band, their numbers swelling at every step, the mass meeting, now formed into sections for marching order, proceeded to the Presidential mansion, where they arrived about ten o'clock. Seldom have we seen a greater assemblage of people than were gathered about the Executive Mansion on this memorable occasion. The occasion, the place, the presence of so many men distinguished alike for their talents, their public services, and their devotion to the Democratic cause, the exulting shouts of the gathered and gathering thousands, and the strains of music the more inspiring from their patriotic association, combined to form a scene which will be indelibly impressed upon the memory of all who witnessed it. Conspicuous among the crowd on the north portico of the building were Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas. Their beaming countenances showed how truly they sympathized with their fellow-citizens on this occasion of general joy and exultation.

After the band had played several airs, a loud, enthusiastic, and prolonged call was made for the President of the United States. Promptly and gracefully the President appeared, in obedience to the popular summons, at one of the windows overlooking the portico. His appearance was followed by an outbreak of poplar enthusiasm, and we might with truth add, of popular affection, which has never been excelled in this or any other part of the Union. Cheer followed cheer, shout went up after shout, until it seemed that the call was made not to hear but to be heard. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief," but the music only added to the universal excitement.—At the conclusion of this air the President spoke as follows:

President Pierce's Speech.

I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the occasion which brings you here, and I indulge the confident hope that the joy with which you hail the harmonious and unanimous result of the deliberations at Cincinnati may be strengthened and deepened by the ratifying voice of our countrymen.

It is pleasant to realize that, however other parties may be divided and distracted, there is nothing with us but union of purpose, and will be nothing but union in action. From this hour to that when the polls will be opened in November all prejudices and personal animosities among those who should cultivate mutual regard and afford mutual support will be laid aside: nay, even preferences, which may have existed in our ranks are already no longer remembered. The preference of the convention is the preference in this crisis of every friend who cares more for the country than for himself. Devotion to the cause, and an earnest support of the standard-bearers who are to lead us through the great struggle, will constitute the controlling sentiment of the Democracy, North and South, East and West. We are all, I am sure, quite sincere in our convictions that not only the prosperity of the republic, but the perpetuity of this blessed Union, depends essentially upon the vindication and maintenance of the principles declared by the recent convention. But these principles can be vindicated and sustained only by concerted action, and that can only be secured by organization.—Hence, fidelity to this organization and its usages becomes, like fidelity to principles, a cardinal virtue. The latter can only be manifested and made effectual through the former.

My friends will have duties to perform in the canvass which my position alone will prevent me from attempting to fulfil in person. It is never to be forgotten by me that, in 1852, older and better [many voices cried out "not better!"] soldiers than myself, (Mr. Buchanan and General Cass)—men who had been faithful and tried leaders through many years of labor and conflict—were passed by to call me from the retirement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regret. May I not add, gentlemen, that, if life be spared, I shall go back to the State of my birth with a consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which does not, to-night, command the approbation of my judgment and my conscience.

[illegible] of whom I have spoken, and of the younger but nevertheless better soldier, [Judge Douglas,] now standing by the great, venerated, and good man, [General Cass,] who, for so many years, has had, not merely my confidence and respect, but my affection, will never cease to be gratefully remembered by me. They were all in the field, not merely to encourage and direct, but actually to lead the columns. Their energies were not put forth because the standard was in my hands, but because its bearer was, in their estimation, for the time being, the impersonation of those sound constitutional principles which they believed could alone give stability and permanence to this glorious fabric of our institutions.

It is cheering to know that the action of the late convention places the statesmen and patriots, who are to lead us now, upon a platform identical, in scope and spirit, with that which I accepted with full conviction of my judgment and with every sentiment of my heart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard lowered never an inch, so far as the strict construction of the constitution and the vindication of the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union are concerned.

Much and justly as we admire the patriotism, attainments, and private virtues of our standard bearers, there will be nothing like man-worship in this contest. Men become comparatively insignificant, except as instruments when great principles and the vast interests of a country like ours are involved. There will be, on your part, no appeal to unworthy passions, no inflammatory calls for a second revolution like those which are occasionally reported as coming from men who have received nothing at the hands of their government but protection and political blessings, no declaration of resistance to the laws of the land, no invocation to the shedding of blood by those who have had none to shed when our countrymen have stood face to face with foreign foes. But the issue will summon you to a calm, earnest struggle for the constitution, and, consequently, for the Union.

You will bear yourselves like men determined to cling to that sacred instrument as the only security from general wreck, and the only refuge from universal ruin. Men who feel and act with you cling to it with patriotic wisdom and steady fortitude, and they will defend it, if need be, with heroic valor against all assaults from without or within.

That a signal triumph awaits you in such a cause I entertain no doubt.

If, as I fully believe, our fathers were not only guided and sustained through the changing scenes and struggles of the revolution, but were inspired after its close to devise and adopt this constitution by Omnipotent Power, we may repose upon a humble but unwavering faith that that Power will not permit the madness of their children to destroy it.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for you collectively and individually, and my thanks for this gratifying call.

☞The municipal election in Washington City held on last Monday, resulted in the election of Magruder, Democrat, over his Know-Nothing competitor. Another Democratic City.

The Deaf Wife and the Deaf Aunt.

I had an aunt coming to visit me for the first time since my marriage, and I do not know what evil genius prompted the wickedness which I perpetrated towards my wife and an ancient relative.

"My dear," said I to my wife, on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know aunt Mary is coming to-morrow; well, forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She's very deaf; and although she can hear my voice to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard.—It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do every thing in your power to make her agreeable.

Mrs. —announced her determination to make herself heard, of possible.

I then went to John T——, who loves a joke about as well as any person I know of, and told him to be at the house at six o'clock, P. M., on the following evening, and felt comparatively happy.

I went to the railroad depot with a carriage next night, and when I was on my way home with my aunt, I said:

"Dear aunt, there is one rather annoying infirmity that Anna (my wife) has, which I forgot to mention. She's very deaf, and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. I am sorry for it indeed.

Aunt Mary, in the goodness of her heart protested that she rather liked speaking loud, and to do so would afford her great pleasure.

The carriage drove up: on the steps was my wife, in the window was John T., with his face as utterly solemn as if he had buried all his relatives that afternoon.

I handed out my aunt, and she ascended the steps.

"I am delighted to see you," shrieked my wife, and the policeman on the opposite side walk started, and my aunt nearly fell down the steps.

"Kiss me, my dear," howled my aunt, and the hall lamp chattered and the widow shook as with the ague. I looked at the window.—John had disappeared. Human nature could stand it no longer. I poked my head into the carriage, and went into strong convulsions.

When I entered the parlor my wife was helping Aunt Mary to take off her hat and cape; and there sat John with his sober face.

Suddenly, "did you have a pleasant journey?" went off my wife like a pistol, and John nearly jumped to his feet.

The neighbors for blocks around must have heard it. When I was in the third story of the building I heard every word they said

In the course of the evening, my aunt took occasion to say to me,

"How loud your wife speaks, Don't it hurt her?"

I told her all deaf persons talked loudly, and that my wife being used to it, was not effected by the exertion, that Aunt Mary was getting along very nicely with her.

Presently my wife said softly—

"Alf how very loudly your aunt talks."

"Yes,' said I 'all deaf persons do. You are getting along with her finely; she hears every word you say."

And I rather think she did.

Elated at their success in being understood, they went at it hammer and tongs till everything on the mantle-piece clattered again, and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house. But the end was near.

My aunt being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking so loud was not injurious to my wife. So—

"Does'nt talking so loud strain your lungs?" said she in an unearthly whoop, for her voice was not quite so musical as it was when she was young.

"It is an exertion," shrieked my wife.

"Then why do it," was the answering scream.

"Because—because—you can't hear if I don't," screamed my wife.

"What," said my aunt, fairly rivaling a railroad whistle this time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises, and looking round and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor, and there he lay flat on his back, with his feet at right angles with his body, rolling from side to side, with his fists poked into his ribs; and a most agonizing expression of countenance, but not uttering a sound. I immediately and involuntarily assumed a similar position, and I think that, from the relative position of our heads and feet, and our attempts to restrain our laughter, apoplexy must inevitably ensued, if a horrible groan which John gave, had not betrayed our hiding place.

In rushed my aunt and wife, who by this time comprehended the joke, and such a scolding as I then got I never got before and I hope never to get again.

I know not what the end might have been if John, in his endeavors to appear respectful and sympathetic, had not given way to such a groan and horse laugh that all gravity was upset, and we screamed out in concert.

I know it was very wrong, and all that, to tell such falsehoods, but I think Mrs. Opie herself would have laughed if she had seen aunt Mary's expression when she was informed that her hearing was defective.

☞The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to your father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

Murderous Outrages of the Know-Nothings at New Orleans.

An election for municipal officers was held at New Orleans on the 2d inst. The telegraph has already briefly advised us of the result of that election, with the attending scenes of outrage on the part of the know-nothings of that city. It was not until we were in possession of the New Orleans papers of the 4th inst. that we were made to realize the startling and sickening fact that systematized villany and premeditated murder were to be coolly adopted by one of the parties or factions in opposition to the democratic party as the most efficient electioneering machinery during the pending presidential canvass. A description of the murderous scenes that were enacted at the various voting districts occupies several columns of the Louisiana Courier. Our limits to-day will only permit us to make the following extract:

"The details of the various know-nothing outrages at the polls on Monday are so disgusting that we cannot bear to dwell on them.—We give in another place accurate accounts of a few of them, intended merely to serve as specimens of what occurred over the whole city.—If we should collect and set forth at length all the various knockings down, brass knucklings, stabbings, shootings, and murders committed by the ruffians in the employ of the know-nothings, we would fill our whole paper for many days in succession, and weary our readers with tales of violence, presenting a dreary sameness of ruffianism and butchery, disgraceful to our city, and even to human nature itself. At every voting place, inoffensive voters of foreign birth, simply because they were of foreign birth, were beaten, cut, and shot, from morning till night. Timid ones were seized, and forced to vote the know-nothing ticket to save their lives. Resolute ones were kicked, beaten, stabbed, and shot, and not permitted to vote at all. There was, apparently, a regularly-organized system of villany carried on at all the different precincts after the same fashion. A beating or a murder committed at one is a faithful description of what occurred at a dozen others, changing only names and places. The ruffians were mainly imported from other parishes, and acted in organized bands, under regular leaders.

"The whole city was in a state of perfect anarchy. The police were entirely ineffective, and the authorities were unable to make arrests even in the most flagrant cases. Our municipal government, or what should have been our government, seemed stricken with the palsy. Violence and brutality ran riot. No man was safe except one able to defend himself without aid from the authorities. Quiet and peaceable men, who never thought of such a thing before, were compelled to carry arms whenever they left their houses.

"The result is a mockery of truth and justice, and a shameful libel on self-government. A party is successful which denies theoretically and practically every principle of American freedom, and disgraces the very name of America by calling itself American. Strangest of all, men of position and education are found who are willing to accept the benefit of these atrocious villanies and step forward in defence of their perpetrators.

Latest from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

New York, June 13.—The George Law, from Aspinwal, arrived at six this evening.—She left Aspinwal on the 4th of June, and brings dates to the 21st. She also brings nearly two millions of treasure, consigned to Drexel & Co. $350,000; William Hore, $130,000; Morman, Fargo & Co., $230,000, &c.

The John L. Stevens brought down nearly $2,300,000.

The outward bound passengers per the George Law left Panama on the 31st May in the Golden Gate.

The British steamer Hermes was lying at Aspinwal.

The brig Quadratus went ashore at Goose Bay on the 14th of May. Met. Simpson, of San Francisco, Mrs. Macdonald and child were drowned in attempting to reach shore.

The Golden Age, from New York, with the passengers of April 20th, had not arrived at San Francisco; they were six days over due.

Casey, the murderer of King, was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and editor of the "Sunday Times."

An attack by the Vigilance Committee upon the jail was made in military order by a force of 2500 armed men, who surrounded the prison; a brass 18 pounder was pointed at the door. When all was ready for an assault, the Committee made a formal demand from the Sheriff for the surrender of the jail. The Sheriff was totally unprepared and surrendered immediately. The prisoners Casey and Cora were taken by the Committee and carried to headquarters.

As soon as the death of King was announced, the bells were tolled, stores were closed and business suspended, and the points of the buildings were draped in mourning.

Cora and Casey were both tried before a revolutionary tribunal of 29 jurors, found guilty and sentenced to be hung. They were to be executed the day following the funeral of King.

The excitement was extended throughout the State, and 1000 armed men in the interior are ready to hasten to the assistance of the revolutionists in the city.

A New Motive Power.—Wonders will never cease. Invention and discovery scarce give the mind a respite from astonishment.—Experiments for economizing labor and shortening distances, are every day being made, sometimes with success, but more frequently the attempts are fruitless. The London *Morning Chronicle* announces that a great experiment was recently tried at Vincennes, in the presence of Gen. Lahitte and the officers of the fort. The *Chronicle* says, the secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and that power may therefore now be considered as the sole motive, henceforward to be used. A small mortar was fired by the inventor at the rate of a hundred shots a minute—without flashing, smoke, or noise. The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined to supercede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion. A vessel propelled by this power is said to skim the water like a bird, and to fear neither storm nor hurricane. The inventor has already petitioned for a line of steamers from L'Orient to Norfolk, in the United States, which passage he promises to accomplish in eight and forty hours!"

☞Flour in Baltimore, June 7, 1856, $6a 6 12—Wheat $1 35a1 70—Rye 60a70—Corn 46a50—Oats 25a30 cts.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 20, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

TIMOTHY IVES.

Fourth of July.

A grand parade, consisting of the volunteers of this Brigade, will take place at Bloody Run on the 4th of July. Orations by Dr. Compher and Geo. H. Spang, Esq. A magnificent dinner will be served up by Mr. John Crouse.

☞We have on file a letter from the late esteemed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, (Rev. T. K. Davis,) and will publish it in the next *Gazette*, satisfied that his numerous friends here and elsewhere will read it with lively interest.

☞Preparations are making to put on several daily lines of four-horse coaches to connect the Broad Top Rail Road with the Bedford Springs. This will make a delightful route for visitors.

☞The indications are that we will have a tremendous crowd of visitors during the present Spring season. Col. Anderson is receiving letters every day engaging rooms. The house is now open and ready to receive guests. Col. Allen, the gentlemanly and energetic Superintendent, is again at his post.

MAMMOTH STRAWBERRIES.

☞Mrs. Bowman requests us to tender her acknowledgements and gratitude to Mrs. A. B. Bunn, of Schellsburg, for the box of elegant strawberries she so kindly presented her on last Saturday morning. They were about the size of hulled walnuts, and very delicious. They were cultivated by Mrs. B. in her own garden, and are at least equal, if not superior, to any to be found in the State, or elsewhere. In looking over the great variety of strawberries in the Philadelphia market, a few days since, we saw nothing to compare with those raised by Mrs. Bunn. They would take the premium at any exhibition.

☞Mrs. A. B. Cramer, of Bedford, presented us with a specimen of Strawberries almost equal in size and flavor to the above, (the growth of her garden,) a compliment duly appreciated.

☞We publish, according to promise, the speeches of Messrs. Cass, Pierce, and Douglas, recently delivered in Washington City at the great Democratic meeting to ratify the nominations of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and invite for them an attentive perusal. They will be found on the first page. From all sections of the country the papers come to us teeming with similar proceedings, showing a state of enthusiasm such as never before existed in the Democratic or any other party.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

☞Rev. Mr. Ginson, of the M. E. Church of this place, commenced a series of discourses on the Lord's Prayer on last Sabbath Evening, and will continue them regularly every Sabbath evening until he gets [illegible] and, as was to have been expected, it was eloquent, argumentative, and to the point, and embraced thoughts which riveted the attention of the very large and intelligent audience before him. None who heard the first Sermon will miss the balance of the series unless Providentially kept away. Although the Methodist Church in Bedford has had many able and agreeable Pastors, it has never had any who was more generally esteemed than the gentleman to whose hands it is now entrusted—a fact fully evinced by the numbers which regularly go to hear him.

The M. E. Church Sound.

The Methodist Church, in General Conference assembled, at Indianapolis, by a vote of 123 to 92, voted down a proposition to introduce into the discipline a rule forbidding the holding of slaves. This *rebuke* to the Abolitionists was well merited and seasonable. Whilst all good men deplore the evils of slavery, none but red-mouthed Abolitionists are willing to trample the Constitution beneath their feet whilst legislating or writing on this subject. Let those Abolition philanthropists take care of the colored race already free instead of trying to flood the country with those now provided for by their respective masters, and their work will be far more honorable. The Methodist, like all other Churches, has its *black* as well as its *know-nothing* sheep, but the great body of its ministry are men of the highest intellect and soundest Christian morality.

☞The attention of the Farmers of Bedford County is especially directed to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. Hartley, which will be found in the proper column. It will be seen that he intends to furnish all the late improvements in agricultural implements, by which our people can be accommodated as well and as cheaply in Bedford as in any of the great cities. We have long wanted such an establishment, and we trust it will meet with ample encouragement.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.

☞Col. John W. Forney, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has ordered a meeting at the Hotel of Henry Ohit, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

We rejoice that the Chairman has selected "Omit's" as the place of meeting, for, whilst he is one of the most accommodating and clever Landlords in the State, he is a Democrat in whom there is no guile. Always ready to express his opinion, he is never backward in putting his hand in his pocket when means are to be raised to pay the necessary expenses of a political campaign. Democrats, especially, should not forget him when visiting Harrisburg. He keeps, perhaps, the best Hotel in the place.

We learn from the Ebensburg *Sentinel* that Michael Dan Magehan, Esq., the great leader of the old Whig Party in Cambria county, boldly proclaimed himself in favor of James Buchanan at the ratification meeting held in Ebensburg on the 10th inst. So we go.

New Haven Election.—We notice that at the Charter election held on the 2d inst., the Democrats were victorious, electing their Mayor, and fifteen out of twenty Councilmen. The vote is said to have been one of the largest ever polled at a similar election. We have not heard of any riots or murders in connection with this triumph! Such outrages do not follow the successful rule of Democratic principles.

☞The following communication from Col. Beegle fastens the *authorship* of the *vile slander* against our Catholic citizens in terms so strong and pointed as to leave no room for doubt on the subject—and must satisfy every reflecting man that falsehood and detraction are the only weapons employed by the Know Nothing conspiracy to uphold their rotten and disgraceful organization. Only a few weeks since, the manuscript of John H. Rush, Treasurer of the Poor House, had been so *altered* as to make it appear that he had professed to have paid money to a man for bacon *whose name was not in his account*—and, when the person alluded to gave information that he had never furnished any bacon to the Poor House, then the very charitable charge was preferred that Mr. R. had been robbing the Treasury! Such is the low and scurrilous mode of warfare adopted by the party now known as Know Nothings, and hence it is no wonder that men shun the association as they would the pestilence. But to the communication:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Gen. Bowman:—In a communication of the 6th inst. signed by Wm. Griffith, he propounds an inquiry which the undersigned thinks he can answer to the entire satisfaction of the reader. The said William says:—"It is now certain that there is a *vile slanderer* somewhere (alluding to the lost children of Mr. Cox,) and that the public have an interest in knowing *where* to find him."

Now, for the benefit of the said William, as well as his especial *Know-nothing* friends, I will state that the *slander* and report that the Catholics had stolen and carried away these unfortunate little children originated with himself and a few others of the *same kidney*, so that inquirers may have no difficulty in pointing to the "vile slanderer." Mr. William Griffith is the very man himself who reported that the Catholics had hooked or carried away the children above alluded to. He came to town during the excitement about the lost children in which all classes of our citizens participated, and, in my store, commenced a harangue in which he professed great sympathy and feeling for the calamity which had fallen on Mr. Cox—and, among other things, remarked—"What a great outrage it was for people to raise a report that Mr. C. might have murdered the children. I agreed that it was a burning shame that any one should circulate so dreadful a report in the absence of any fact to sustain the charge—but remarked that it was no greater outrage than it was for people to raise a report that the Catholics had carried them away—to which Wm Griffith replied in the following words:

"We had a good right to think so, and suspect that they were hooked or carried away by the CATHOLICS." I told him that I was really astonished that a man like him should give utterance to such an expression, and put so vile a report in circulation without having some foundation for the statement. He replied, by saying:—"It was a common thing for *Catholics* to do, and that in *this case* they had a good right to think so;" and went on to state, in corroboration, that "Philip George, a Catholic in Cambria County refused to aid or allow his family to aid in making search for the children, &c., &c."—and wound up by the assertion "that Philip George told them they had better hunt nearer home, and not around his house and fences—from which," (said Wm. Griffith,) "we had a good right to believe that they knew where those children were." If Mr. George did act as alleged, I suppose it was because he had been apprized of the circulation of this wicked and slanderous report. As Mr. Griffith has since denied the greater part of the above, I will prove its truth by the certificate of three good and respectable men who were in the store at the time, and heard every word of the conversation.

And further, as Mr. Griffith wishes to know "what become of George Kauffman's and sundry other persons letters containing large sums of money," I can only say that the P. M. at St. Clairsville mails and forwards all letters and other matter placed in said office according to the laws and regulations of the P. O. Department of the United States—and that if any letter or letters have not reached their destination it is no fault of mine, nor am I responsible for letters after they leave the office. If Mr. Griffith or any other man has charges to prefer against this office, I trust he will make no delay in seeking that redress which the law affords—or forever wear the "slanderers" brand his dastardly innuendoes so pre-eminently entitle him to.

F. D. BEEGLE.

F. D. Beegle had the conversation respecting the lost children and the report Mr. Griffith made respecting the Catholics hooking or carrying them away, and every word is correct as stated above by the said F. D. Beegle in relation to the matter.

JACOB BECKLEY,
JACOB ACKER,
JESSE W. SLEEK.

☞The following able and unanswerable "Opinion," by His Honor, Judge Lowrie, of the Supreme Court, speaks for and explains itself. It is truly lamentable that any *public man* in our country should have advised the treasonable conduct which actuated Mr. Small in declaring his *contempt* for the decision of the highest legal tribunal known to the people, and to which all classes must look for the protection of their rights as guaranteed to them by the constitution. Mr. S. having fancied that the community in which he lived stood ready to create a "*great riot*" should the *Laws* be enforced, has found out his mistake! Probably his strongest presumption rested upon the belief that he held the *pardoning power* in his own hands—but, as the Governor cannot pardon for *contempt of Court*, he finds this *breast work* also a slim support in his weary hours of confinement. Every candid man who reads the subjoined opinion will approve it as embracing the very essence of *law* and *justice*:

An Important Decision.

THE SECOND BRIGADE.

JOHN TYLER, Jr., vs. WM. F. SMALL.

Commonwealth ex relatione John Tyler, jr., vs. Wm. F. Small. On attachment and motion to commit for contempt in enforcement of an injunction.

Opinion of the Court. Lowrie, J.—There can be nothing plainer and more definite than our duty in relation to this case. Our judgment is resisted and the law requires us to enforce it, and declares how it shall be done. We have gone out of the usual course and allowed the defendant to endeavor to show us that our judgment is wrong and he has failed to do it. And this is the third time we have heard him in the case. What we have now to say is not so much to answer the last argument, which advanced nothing new, as to show the necessity that demands submission to the decision of this Court.

The defendant has claimed and still claims to be a high and honorable officer of the militia of this State, and therefore one of the conservators of its peace and dignity as a State; for, by the Constitution, (Art. 6, S. 2) the military are "armed, organized and disciplined for its defence," and for no other purpose. If he has claimed that position in the sincerity of an orderly citizen, he has claimed it as an office instituted by the civil power of the State, and has undertaken, on the honor of a military officer and as a military officer, to be "in all cases and at all times in strict subordination to the civil power;" for such are the very terms in which the Constitution (Art. 9, S. 22) defines the duty of that branch of its organized force. The degree of this subordination is sufficiently illustrated by the law which requires even a major-general and all his subordinates to obey the orders of a mere police officer (in Philadelphia,) when that officer decides that the military force is necessary for the maintenance of the public order. On his requisition the highest grade of military office is bound to obey without question or responsibility; and this obligation is directly analagous to that which is imposed on every citizen when the sheriff requires the aid of the *posse comitatus*.

The defendant's right to the office which he claims was decided against him when the highest court for the trial of military elections, provided by the law for such a case, set aside his election on which the claim is based. He appealed to the Governor, who refused to entertain the appeal. And in this he was unquestionably right; for the law has given him no power of review in such a case. As Governor he had, of course, nothing to do with the case as a disputed election. In that capacity his duty was merely the ministerial one of issuing the commission required by the law, if the election was uncontested, or, being contested, was confirmed by the Court which the law has instituted for deciding upon it. A military commission issued by him, founded upon an election that has been set aside by the Court appointed by the law to try it, is mere waste paper in the hands of its holder, just as much so as would be the commission of a judge or justice of the peace issued by him under similar circumstances.

As commander-in-chief, the Governor is himself part of the militia, and of course, with it, strictly subordinate to the civil power. It is involved in that subordination that the whole organization of the military power must be regulated by the civil government, and founded upon its expressed will. No commander-in-chief or other military officer can, therefore, have any implied authority, except such as is necessarily implied from the duties imposed upon him, because necessary to the performance of those duties. He can have no appointing power, except in those very special cases in which it may be expressly given to him. We should, indeed, have made a very absurd oversight in Constitutional legislation, if, while guarding against military encroachments, we had given up all civil supervision of military organization, and had left the final power of appointment to military office in the hands of the commander-in-chief. He would have this power, if he could review and correct the decisions in all cases of contested elections. We say, therefore, that neither as governor nor commander-in-chief could he set aside the decision of the Court that declared the election void, and invested him with the office. The law makes that decision the final proof against the right to the commission.

But on the coming in of a new commander-in-chief, the defendant presented an appeal to him, and he, erroneously and without authority, set aside the previous decisions, gave the defendant a commission and he entered upon the office. Thus far the defendant was guilty of no legal offence, for he only sought the correction of a supposed error, and in a supposed regular form.

Then the Commonwealth's prerogative writ of *quo warranto*, the highest remedy which the State could provide for the orderly and peaceable settlement of disputed titles to office, was issued against him. His claim was heard before the highest civil tribunal for the trial of disputed rights, and for the preservation of order that the Constitution has provided. It was deliberately heard—twice heard, and carefully considered—as carefully as can be expected from mere human functionaries. At the first hearing no expression of opinion on his title fell from the Court, for it was not necessary; doubt was a sufficient ground for the action then demanded. All expression of opinion was then studiously avoided, because the dispute was of a kind that very rarely occurs, and it was thought prudent by the Court to reserve their conclusion until the fullest reflection and the final argument should justify and demand their expression.

Before the highest civil tribunal, and in that highest civil process for such a case, it was decided that the defendant's commission was void, and he was commanded to abstain from all further intermeddling with the office. If that decision is not to be obeyed, then the State is helpless against military usurpation. Her highest tribunal for the management of such affairs has spoken and is disregarded. The means of order which she has provided are exhausted, fruitlessly exhausted. The force that is organized for her defence, has turned its arm against her; it has cast away the subordination, which the people have required, and has declared its own judgment to be the highest rule of right. The military officers, who are recognized by the civil power, are excluded from their position by those who reject the judgment of the civil power, and who are disowned by it.

We cannot doubt the correctness of our decision against the defendant's claim to the office of Brigadier General, even after now hearing him present a third argument on the subject. But assume that we were mistaken in our interpretation of the law, even then he is bound to submit, for he is not empowered to review our decisions, and there can be no review of the judgment of the highest Court which the people have thought proper to establish. Even the Commander-in-Chief, as part of the militia, is bound by the command of the Constitution, until martial law is properly proclaimed; and until then he would be disorderly in recognizing any military officer, whose commission in due form of law has been declared invalid.

Assume that we were in fact mistaken in our judgment; still, having performed our duty according to the best of our learning and ability, we have done all that the State requires of us in the case; and she can require no more so long as government is administered by human agency. Our decision must be the very law of this case; for the people have required us to ascertain and declare it, and we have done so exactly as required, that is, according to the high-our judgment denies the competency of the people to institute a government that can fulfill all its duties. Perfection of judgment is not the test of legitimacy of power, or of the duty of submission to its decisions, for humanity can neither bear the test nor apply it. The decisions which we pronounce, the law requires us to enforce, whether parties and their friends approve of them or not. This must be true, if government is to be worth anything.

The Legislature has invested the Courts with that portion of the governmental power by which titles to office generally, not excepting military ones, are tried and enforced. This Court has pronounced its decision, and the defendant says that we are in error in interfering with military officers—notwithstanding their declared subordination to this Court as a branch of the civil power. If it is supposed that we have thus marred the symmetry of the military system, it ought also to be known that there is no power to correct this but the Legislature, by the passage of a new law. Our judgment was published many weeks before the late adjournment of the Legislature, and they saw nothing in it that needed correction, and the defendant applied for none.

The final judgment on this case, thus pronounced and sanctioned, the defendant has ventured to resist, and others, as mistaken as himself, have joined him in this resistance. If no serious disturbance of the public peace has arisen from his disregard of law, it is only because others have been more considerate than he. He has persisted in acting upon a commission that has been annulled in his hands by the very process which the people have provided for that purpose. He has converted the means of discipline, intended for the defence of order, into a means of disturbing that order, and thus has turned the instrument against the power that ought to wield it: for it is the civil government alone that stands for the State, and the military is only an instrument that it uses as its judgment requires. Better far that a whole brigade should be disbanded than that the city of Philadelphia should be the scene of one hour of riot; and so far as they are unwilling to submit to the civil authorities they ought to be disbanded, for they are useless for the purpose for which they were instituted; or rather they are dangerous, enemies of that purpose.

We need not magnify the heinousness of this offence, and we cannot magnify the danger that is involved in the principle on which the defendant is acting. It is just such disorders of individuals that continually and necessarily lead to the multiplication and severity of laws, and to that strictness of government by which the liberty of orderly citizens is unduly restricted, in attempts to control the disorderly and lawless. It is just such individual and associated disorders that have, in all ages, led to that degree of anarchy that has compelled quiet and industrious citizens to seek the protection of a monarchy, or even of a military despotism, as a means of saving them from those distressing uncertainties and that depressing insecurity that tends directly to barbarism, by blighting those hopes of the future that are the foundation of the honesty, energy and activity of the present. It is just such disorders that are continually increasing the expense and the sternness of government of all our large towns, and that are likely still further to increase them; for, since the world began, the disorderly were never allowed a permanence of power, and they never will be.

We need not say how much the peace of Philadelphia would have been endangered, if others had been as reckless in asserting valid rights as the defendant has been in asserting an unfounded one. We prefer not to think of it.

He has dangerously and grievously offended against the peace and dignity of the State, and yet we may hope that he has acted more from misjudgment than from wickedness. We trust that he will retrace his steps. He will do so when he begins to suspect, as he ought to do, that he is a very unfit judge in his own case. He will do so when he allows his excited feelings to cool down so far as to give his reason a fair chance to perform its functions. He will do so when he seperates himself from those who have become excited in the same cause with himself, and calmly submits to his own conscience the question of his duty to the State, in view of all the danger that is involved in his action. Only excitement, not reflection, is found in an interested and partizan crowd.

The State, through the Legislature, declared its estimate of the danger which may grow out of a usurpation of a public office, when it empowered the Courts, in such a case as this, to enforce obedience by attachment and by sequestration. By the latter writ all the defendant's property and effects may be taken into the custody of the State until he repents and submits. By the former he may incur such punishment as is ordinarily visited upon those who disregard the order of the State and contemn its authority as expressed by its constituted tribunals, and such restraint of liberty as is necessary to enforce obedience.

The imprisonment of the party who is in contempt is one of the ordinary steps in all proceedings of this kind, and is usually ordered as a matter of course, until he submits; and as one of the means of enforcing the decree in favor of the plaintiff. Besides this there is the remedy to the State for the disorderly conduct of the defendant in contemning her authority and resisting the process of her courts, and on the reading of the plaintiff's affidavits, and the granting of the petition for the attachment, we were apprehensive that we might have to inflict a punishment for this, but the present hearing has led us to believe that this is unnecessary.

We must see that these remedies are put in operation, so far as is necessary for the case. However indulgently we might be disposed to treat more private offenders, we cannot suffer it to be supposed that any indulgence can be shown to insubordination that claims to be official, or that the authority of the State can be contemned with impunity, under the color of an office. But we do not think proper to impose any penalty, in the character of punishment, as the case as present appears.

We have perhaps said more than we are called upon to say under the present aspect of this case; but we have done it with the hope these suggestions may lead to that reflection which a regard for public order demands. Our duty is now simply the ordinary one of entering the ordinary order by which such decisions are to be enforced.

ORDER.

And now, to wit, June 5th, 1856: The said defendant, Wm. F. Small, having been brought before the Court, sitting at Harrisburg, on an attachment for contempt in disobeying the injunction issued in this case, and having been heard in relation thereto, and having admitted that he was served with a notice of the said injunction and that he had afterwards disobeyed it, and having persisted in refusing to obey the same, this Court doth declare and adjudge that the said Wm. F. Small has been and is guilty of a contempt of this Court, in wilfully refusing to comply with said injunction, and that such misconduct has impaired impeded and prejudiced the right and remedies of the plaintiff in this cause; and it is therefore ordered that the said Wm. F. Small pay the costs and expenses of the proceedings in relation to the said contempt, and that for remedy of the plaintiff in this behalf he be committed to the debtor's apartment of the prison of the city and county of Philadelphia until the said costs and expenses be paid; and further, that he stand committed until the further order of this Court, or until, on petition and *habeas corpus* from this Court he shall, upon oath before one of the Judges thereof, declare and say to the satisfaction of such Judge, that he will always hereafter abstain from the office of Brigadier General of the second brigade of the first division of the militia, under or by virtue of the election and commission, or either of them, in which he has heretofore, in this cause, founded his claim to the said office, and that a warrant issue accordingly to the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Bedford Academy.

☞The examination and Exhibition of this Institution, under the control of Mr. William W. Campbell, took place on last Thursday and Friday. The examination on Thursday and the Exhibition on Friday evening. All passed off pleasantly, and in a manner highly creditable both to the Principal and the scholars. The Exhibition was largely attended. In fact the Court House was crowded to overflowing, and the audience was highly delighted with the exercises, giving manifestations which left no room for doubt on this point. Rev. Mr. Sample and Rev. Mr. Heyden occupied seats on the platform, and took a lively interest in the proceedings of the evening. At the close of the Exhibition, Mr. Campbell having introduced the Rev. Mr. Heyden to the audience, he spoke in substance as follows, to the gratification of all present:

[illegible] was, not my intention to speak to-night [illegible] tation of the excellent Principal of our Classical Academy, I cannot decline the task imposed on me of saying a few words on an occasion where there is so much to commend—an occasion so interesting to pupils and parents as well as to the community at large. The numerous and respectable assemblage in attendance here this evening is sufficient proof how highly the people of Bedford appreciate the ineffable blessing of a sound and thorough education; and how much also they value the services of those who shew capacity and success in imparting to others that education. We have been all amply gratified this evening, in beholding the crowning close of a most successful and judicious course of educational training and school discipline. The literary treat that has been given by the alumni of our rising and flourishing Academy reflects the highest credit upon Principal and scholars, and must have caused the hearts of many parents present, to expand with honest pride, in witnessing "these first fruits," so to speak, of their dear children's talents and application. They are the germ of their future excellence and no ambiguous signs of a brilliant after career. Assuredly, he who so skilfully and happily brings forth those latent qualities and developes those buried resources of the youthful mind which otherwise would have lain dormant and dead, deserves no scanty meed of praise. This is what I call education. For the term itself literally signifies to bring out, to evolve. There are many of us, doubtless, who have walked through Galleries of the Fine Arts and beheld ranged in order those beautiful marble statues that seem almost to be animated. In our admiration, we appear to forget, that these all but breathing statues were once a portion of an unshapen, buried block of marble, until they were, so to speak, chiseled into life by the plastic hand of the patient sculptor. The master is to the youthful, unshapen, uninformed mind, what the sculptor is to the rude, unseemly block of marble.—And if we admire the sculptor for his handiwork, how infinitely more ought we to prize the skill and industry of the enlightened master who brings out, chisels, polishes and forms not *inert matter*, but *living, immortal minds*, and gives them the shape and loveliness of every excellence, intellectual and moral.

I congratulate the citizens of Bedford in having in their midst so efficient an educational institution as the one under the guidance and management of our worthy friend, and I hope his talents, zeal and labors so successfully expended in the cause of education will be duly appreciated by all. I trust every one here who has been regaled by the literary feast of this evening, will return to his home with a greater admiration and love for education, and more strongly resolved to sustain all literary enterprize with his warmest patronage. The very existence of our glorious Constitution and all our political institutions which make us the envy of the world, depend upon our esteem and fostering care of education. The day we fail to appreciate it, it may be truly said, the knell of the Republic is rung."

Mr. Heyden having concluded Mr. Campbell made an eloquent and feeling address, in which he took a partial if not a final leave of the citizens of Bedford. He may return, but this is very uncertain, We hope sincerly he may, for his labors have proved of immense service to the rising generation of this place.

Whilst all performed their respective parts so as to call forth the greatest applause, and leave no room for criticism, Esqy Alsip was evidently the "star" in the performance, and, in the character he so admirably assumed, called forth a shout and a laugh that could scarcely be suppressed. Old Ireland could not well turn out a better Irishman than Espy.

Temperance Lecture.

☞A Mrs. Eliza Thomson lectured in the M. E. Church of Bedford, on the Temperance question, on last Thursday evening, to a small assemblage of *gulled* citizens. Her Lecture was of the most ordinary clap-trap order, and was the theme of *ridicule* by all whom we have heard speak on the subject. She ought to go home and attend to something more congenial to her mind. If, however, she continues to pursue this subject, she should be particularly careful how she denounces the use of brandy when the *excuse* for taking it is based upon "*not feeling well.*" Entire *Prohibitionists* should be the last to take brandy for a *sick stomach*, on their own prescription.

It is due to the Pastor of the Church to say that he had no agency whatever in extending to her the courtesy of the pulpit. He was not even in the house on the occasion.

☞The following speech was delivered by Wm. B. Reed, Esq., at the great Democratic Ratification Meeting held in Philadelphia on last Saturday evening, and we publish it as being a production of great merit and worthy the attention especially of those who have heretofore acted with the *Whig Party*, but who have refused to become the slaves of Know Nothingism. Mr. Reed has been recognized as one of the most prominent Whigs in Pennsylvania, and the bold manner in which he avows his determination to act with the Democracy entitles him to the respect and confidence of the people. Thousands who have never before voted a Democratic Ticket will unite with Mr. Reed in giving a hearty support to the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention:

Speech of Hon. Wm. B. Reed.

Fellow-citizens, I am here this evening by the kind invitation of your committee. I am here under the generous and comprehensive call of your meeting; and I am here with as strong a wish as animates any one within the sound of my voice that the ticket nominated at Cincinnati may be successful. In coming here, I am conscious of no separation from ancient friends or from existing political organizations; for the great party with which I have solely acted is practically extinct. No one stood by it longer than I did. Those who would now prostitute its name for other uses (and even that is hardly pretended) have no claim on my fidelity, and those who, without a change of feeling or opinion on any great principle of government, think there is something more sacred than a traditionary party name: they—and there are thousands such around us and amongst us—will, on the great question as to whose hands the trust of our executive government shall be confided for the next four years, will come with me and vote with you. I am glad to be among the first of the great conservative party of this city thus publicly to avow adhesion to the candidates of national democracy. It may be I am taking a hazardous step. It may be a sacrifice. But, be it what it may, no one shall say it is a half-way, timid, hesitating step; or that now, after a rise of very decisive politics, I hesitate to do that which every sentiment of loyalty to the constitution, of clear duty to my native State and to my native city, prompts.—Thus feeling, thus speaking, thus very willing to act—coming, too, as a private and undistinguished citizen, with no ends to gain, no aspirations to gratify—I consider I shall be welcome.

But I have a special and a local object in being here to-night, and wish that what I say could reach every man of business in the community, for on the ground of mere local interest I can demonstrate which side Philadelphia ought to take in the issue now before the people. Shall the capitol of Pennsylvania, this metropolis so often post-poned, so much overshadowed, cast its influence and throw its vote—is it wise, is it patriotic, is it politic, for it to throw its vote—against a Pennsylvania candidate for the presidency? Especially is it unwise to do so when the vote would, in all human probability, be cast in favor of a principle of sectionalism against which Philadelphia has always arrayed itself? With aggressive sectionalism in any form this city of the constitution never has had, and never can have, communion, and I cherish the hope that if hereafter Philadelphia finds herself obliged to choose between a merely abolition cause, in any form or guise, and the national party, which knows no higher law than the constitution, and makes its principles conservative of the Union, her citizens will come forward to the support of Mr. Buchanan with as zealous and hearty a will as I feel it my duty to do now. Temporary and national excitements may have their influence of delay, but the ultimate result is certain.—When Mr. Buchanan was last here returning from public service to his home, the politicians barred the door against him. No welcome greeted him from official lips. But the men of business, the merchants of Philadelphia, took the duty into their own hands. They thanked him for maintaining their honor abroad. They thanked him for his effort to maintain peace, and with it the interests of commerce and peaceful industry. To them he spoke words of genial gratitude and of conservative counsel; and they now feel, differing as they may from him politically, that the interests of the nation are safe in his hands. He stands before us, too, a man of irreproachable private character. If during the canvass about to begin, Mr. Buchanan maintains, as I am sure he will, his attitude of dignified moderation, of admonitory reserve, to all who from any quarter urge a contra-ultraism—if he continues to stand as he now does before the nation, the type of conservative statesmanship with no abatement of fidelity to the great party who in honoring him honors itself, I, as one of its humblest citizens, invite him back to Philadelphia to a new and heartier welcome. I shall be glad to see a Pennsylvania President welcomed in Independence Hall.

This matter of State pride, this local exultation in honors rendered to our own public men, must not be looked on as an illusory sentiment. Your distinguished guests to-night from other States will not think the worse of us for indulging it. It is that which has made Virginia the Mother of Presidents. She nurses her children like a lovely mother, and does not bind

them out or cast them off without care as to what becomes of them. It was that which made Massachusetts cling to Mr. Webster; North Carolina to William Gaston; South Carolina to Mr. Calhoun, and to her other honored son, William Lowndes, (a representative from Carolina, whom it was her pride to send to the halls of Congress, men of peaceful, gentle chivalry,) and which bound Kentucky, by devotion that never abated, to Mr. Clay. And now when, for the first time for seventy years, a Pennsylvania statesman is named for the highest honor in a nation's gift, have we not a right —nay, is it not our duty—to avow the throbbing of the same pure sentiment in our heart? If the habit of easy self-sacrifice, the readiness to be content with small honors and subordinate offices, which has so long been the discredit and shame of Pennsylvania—if all this have not chilled to absolute indifference every natural emotion of honest pride in our bosom, this Commonwealth will speak out for her honored son in tones which will not soon die away to silence—and from no part if her feelings and opinions on points of public policy be moderately respected, will there be a stronger and heartier utterance than from this, her whig metropolis.

But there is an actual political significance in these nominations—that of Mr. Breckinridge, as well as that of the President, as respects locality—that cannot be overlooked. It is no extreme of territory that furnishes the candidates. They come from the middle States—from the very centre of the Union; for Kentucky, strictly speaking, is no longer a western State. They are the representatives of that central band which encircles the Union, and which, if ever the Union is severed, must break asunder in ragged edges to tear and wound by the animosity of frontier warfare. Kentucky and Pennsylvania, though with different social institutions, are of the same political parallel of moderation on all national questions, and of unwavering fidelity to the constitution and the Union. Pennsylvania is one of the Old Thirteen, and Kentucky is their oldest child—at least their first-born beyond the Allegheny mountains. The beautiful river which washes the shores of Kentucky, and on which floats the friendly commerce of so many *United States*, is formed of Pennsylvania streams. Fanaticism has not, and never has had, a foot-hold in Pennsylvania, except, perhaps, near the New York line, or on the edge of the Western Reserve: and Kentucky has never sent a child of her honored soil into the councils of the nation whose acts or words gave pain, or alienated the hearts of patriotic men, however sensitive, either from the South or the North. The candidates thus selected have a high mission. They have immediate constituencies who have trained them in the school of constitutional loyalty; and that mission, as I religiously hope, (and for this I look to Mr. Buchanan's election with unbounded confidence,) is to put an end, by wise and decisive counsel, and by administrative discretion, once and forever, to that sectional agitation which has so long afflicted and perplexed this nation. What a priceless blessing it will be to have an administration for four years, during which, by the mere force of example, no word of acrimony shall be uttered on the subject of domestic slavery, and the nation's evil passions may be at rest!

These, my fellow-citizens, are some of the reasons which influence my judgment and conduct now. They are not meant to be obtrusively uttered anywhere, or to be offensively urged on those who may think differently from me. There are other topics, rather relating to the past than to the future, I should be glad to speak of, but this is not the fit occasion. On them, and especially on the anti-republicanism of secret political organization, my views are well known, for I spoke them long ago, when, as now, timid counsellors advised silence. On all public matters I am apt to feel strongly and to speak decisively, but I have sought in what I have said to-night to utter no word to give pain or excite unpleasant feeling anywhere. I have tried to feel and speak, on a great question of political interest, as an American public man should think and speak, and from the bottom of my heart. Mr. President and fellow-citizens, I thank you for the opportunity you have just given me of speaking out what I really believe will be, if it is not now, the true policy of Philadelphia.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—WHITHER MUST THEY GO?

Nothing can be more venomous than the spite which the self-styled "Republicans" manifest towards those able and patriotic men who, having heretofore ranked high as whigs, feel bound not only by every sentiment of duty and every feeling of nationality, but by every dictate of real consistency, to co-operate now with the Democratic party. The questions of highest moment, upon which these disputes with the Democracy were made to hinge, having been nearly all settled, and nothing to call forth the old animosities; why may they not, without any imputation, act with us in giving ascendency at this crisis to the common cause of the Constitution and the Union? Are they not entitled to the more credit for rising above those petty jealousies, envies, or aversions to which the minor champions of partizanship adhere, and for courageously joining the only political organization which presents any prospect of success for those principles upon which the Union was founded, and by which alone it can be perpetuated.

Those Whigs who have given dignity and power to their party by genius, patriotism, public integrity, and personal character always boasted of their loyalty to the Union and to the securities which the constitution throws around the rights of the States. That loyalty found expression in many a grave and sensatorial debate, in many a popular harrangue, in many an inspired ode, still declaimed by school-boys and sung at clubs. Where, then, can *they* be during the contest now impending but on the side of nationality, against sectional bigotry and fanaticism?—With what shade of consistency can Whigs, animated by any regard for the principles of Washington, or of Clay, or of Webster, give their countenance to the faction that usurps the name of "Republican" to cover doctrines, policy, and practices, utterly at war with the peace of the States, and inevitably leading to distrust, alienation, discord, and "civil strife?" They are not left to speculate upon the treatment they have to expect at the hands of the Black Republicans, however, should they decline to join in the crusade against the rights, interests, and feelings of the South.

Of all the factions that have ever risen in this country, these Black Republicans constitute the most intolerant and despotic. With an acerbity of temper, only equalled by want of tact and utter disregard of the ties which should attach American citizens to every part of their glorious country, they would ostracise every man, whatever may have been his public services, and however high may be his personal worth, who will not join in their insane crusade.

Every county, city, and village in the Northern States can, doubtless, exhibit examples of some species of petty proscription by these *pseudo* Republicans, against men whose only crime is that they still think the Southern States entitled to all the rights enjoyed by other members of this Union, and the Southern people worthy of affection, respect and esteem. What affiliation can the honest Whigs of "the good old times" have with such a crew?

It is quite manifest that these *old liners*, most respectable by weight of character, purity of purpose, and disinterested patriotism, will be found fighting side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, with the Democracy in the coming contest.

☞ The following note is from the pen of a brave soldier, well known to our citizens, and we take the liberty of publishing it, because we know his numerous friends in Bedford will read it with deep interest:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6, 1856.

Dear General:—Allow me to address you for the purpose of congratulating you on account of the honor which has this day been conferred on your noble State. While I write these lines the cannon's roar announces to the country that Democracy has selected her strongest champion for standard bearer in the coming political contest. That at the present time of sectional strife, the Old Keystone State should present her "favorite son," and rejoice in seeing him so heartily adopted as a candidate for the Presidency, is certainly a good omen that the federal arch will be kept together in its pristine strength and glory.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
CHAS. BECKER,
Serg't Major 6th Infantry.

Gen. G. W. BOWMAN.

Mr. Buchanan Informed of His Nomination.—The Committee of the National Convention, consisting of Gen. Ward, of Georgia, Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, M. Forsythe, of Missouri, Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, Mr. Manning, of south Carolina, and Gov. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, accompanied by a number of personal friends of Mr. Buchanan, visited Wheatland on Friday to inform Mr. Buchanan of his nomination. In the discharge of the duty Gen. Ward presented Mr. B. a letter informing him of his nomination, accompanied with a few appropriate remarks, which were replied to in a happy manner by Mr. Buchanan, who informed the Committee that a more full reply would be given them in writing. The company, consisting of about fifteen persons, then sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion.

Missouri Erect.—The *St. Louis Democrat*, the organ of the Benton Democrats, enlists heartily in support of Buchanan and Breckinridge. This is right, and Democratic. It is the duty of every man, who calls himself a Democrat, to abide by the decision of the National Convention and support its nominees, and we are glad to see that the Benton Democrats of Missouri, spite of all alleged causes of complaint, intend to support the ticket with hearty enthusiasm.

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER TROUBLE.—The Select committee of the United States Senate to whom was referred the investigation of the outrage committed by Mr. Brooks upon Senator Sumner, have made a report, which was adopted by the Senate, with only one dissenting.—The report represents that the assault upon Mr. Sumner was a violation of the Senate's privileges, yet that the Senate has no jurisdiction, but the House, of which Mr. Brooks is a member, to punish him. The Senate will make complaint to the House and leave the redress to that body. We have no doubt that if the House was left to its own unbiassed judgment upon this matter, that it would properly express its condemnation of the unwarrantable assault upon Mr. Sumner. But the phrenzy of party will not allow this.

Sectional animosity must be aroused to a pitch of madness by the infuriated comments of fanatics. One howls, the other curses, until public decency and order are a thousand times more outraged by this coarseness than by the brutal attack upon Sumner. Such violence, such intemperance and malicious rage degrades its authors and defeats the ends of justice.

"THE KEYSTONE STATE" BUCHANAN CLUB.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania *temporarily residing* in the city of Washington, and all other Pennsylvanians who are in favor of and desire to co-operate to promote the election to the Presidency of the United States of the distinguished Statesman "Pennsylvania's Favorite Son," are requested to meet on Monday evening next, June 9, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Hon. Thos. B. Florence, northeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street, to adopt measures to enter warmly into the campaign by the formation of a Pennsylvnia Democratic Buchanan Club, and having for its object the preparation and distribution of such documents and "facts for the people" as will promote the dissemination of wholesome democratic truths. Let there be a full attendance of the sons of the "Old Keystone," which promises a round majority of 50,000 for James Buchanan.

THE Louisville *Times* is endeavoring to prove that Millard Fillmore is a "Black Republican." When the editor gets through with this little job, it is supposed they will proceed to show that George Washington was a traitor and St. Paul a rascal.—*Philadelphia News.*

MARRIED:

At Clover Hill, New Jersey, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Carroll, Mr. ISAAC MENGEL, Jr., of Bedford, Pa., to Miss LUCINDA, daughter of Theodore Probasco, of Quakertown, New Jersey.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, to distribute the money in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., assignee of James K. Hallam, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Monday the 7th day of July, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend of they see proper.

JNO. P. REED, *Auditor.*

June 20, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of Joseph Dull, Esq., administrator of the estate of Joseph Nedrow, deceased, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 8th day of July, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties can attend if they see proper.

JNO. P. REED, *Auditor.*

June 20, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Bedford, to examine the exceptions filed to the account of Jesse Blackburn, guardian of Jesse Rouser, now deceased, and to report an account, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 10th day of July, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties can attend if they see proper.

JNO. P. REED, *Auditor.*

June 20, 1856.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

ATTENTION BLUES.

The Cumberland Valley Blues will meet at Bedford on the 4th of July next, at 6 o'clock, A. M. with Summer uniform and twenty four rounds of blank cartridge. A full turn out is expected. By order of the Captain.

JOHN SIMONS, O. S.

June 20, 1856.

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,
MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Notice

To all whom it may concern. On the 4th of June, inst., I bought at Constable's sale of William Weisel's property, two ten-plate stoves, one settee, one parlor stove, two half round parlor tables, one bureau, two bedsteads with bedding, and six chairs, which I am going to leave in the possession of Mrs. William Weisel, at my pleasure.

June 13, 1856. MICHAEL WISEL.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, administrators of the Estate of John Lafferty, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July next, a valuable tract of land, late the property of said deceased, situate in Juniata Township, containing 235 acres and 88 perches of patented land, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation, with a Log House and Log Barn thereon erected, and an apple orchard theron, also an excellent Spring of water at the door: adjoining lands of William Frazier, Isaac Cochenour's heirs and others. This is a very desirable property, and will be positively sold, and on easy terms: to wit: One third of the purchare money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid her annually, and the principle at her death, to the heirs of said deceased,—One third thereof to be paid in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest; to be secured by judgment notes, or bonds and mortgage. Reasonable attendance will be given, and for further particulars, persons desirous of purchasing, are referred to John P. Reed, Esq., of Bedford, and to the subscribers.

JOSIAH MILLER,
JOHN LAFFERTY,
Administrators.

June 13, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 2d day of August next, a part of the Real Estate of Christian Mock, deceased, situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Lyons, Moses Dubbs, E. L. Anderson, Esq., and others, containing about 30 acres on the South side of the main tract.

This place is valuable, and may be desirable to those whom it adjoins.

Terms:—Cash, at the confirmation of sale on the 1st day of Sept, 1856.

JOHN S. HOLSINGER,
one of the Executors.

June 13, 1856.

ATTENTION.

The Bedford Riflemen will meet at their usual place of training on the 4th of July next, at 6 o'clock A. M, with summer uniform and twenty-four rounds of blank cartridge. A full turn out is requested.

By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY,
June 13th, 1856. O. S.

FISH.—20 barrels large fat mackerel, and 1 Tierce New Salmon, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HATS.—Mens' Panama, Leghorn, and Braid Hats; also boys and childrens hats, for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Weisel & Co., in the Carriage making and Blacksmithing business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Michael & John G. Weisel, who will collect the outstanding notes and accounts and pay the debts.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

May 27, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

June 6, 1856—3m.

The best collection of Glees ever Published.

TIP-TOP GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.

A new and choice collection of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the Gems of Modern German and Italian Composers, arranged in a familiar style, and adapted to the use of Glee Clubs, Singing Classes, and the Family Circle, by C. JARVIS and J. A. GETZE.

This work contains a great number of new and favorite songs, harmonized in a style adapted to general purposes, while many of the gems of Mendelsshon, Abt. Kuchen, and other celebrated composers, are presented in an original form. The great variety of musical compositions here introduced, eminently adapts it to the taste and capacity of the Singing School, the Glee Club and the Family Circle.

☞ Price one dollar.

Just published by Lee & Walker, No. 188 Chesnut street, and J. B. Lippincot & Co., No. 20 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

☞ Sample copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1.

May 16, 1856—4m.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,
OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY the 1st day of August next, the Real Estate of Christian Anderson, deceased, situate in St Clair township, adjoining lands of Keefle's heirs, Jos. Ferguson, Peter Long, John Cessna, Esq., and others, containing 93 acres or thereabouts, and having thereon erected a two Story Log House, Log Barn and Log Spring House, also an apple orchard theron.

Terms:—Cash at the confirmation of sale on the 1st Sept. 1856.

JANE MOORHEAD,
Executrix.

June 13, 1856.

ATTENTION.

The Bloody Run Blues will meet at their usual place of training on the Fourth of July next, at half past 8 o'clock A. M., with summer uniform and twelve rounds of blank cartridge. A full turn out is requested.

By order of the Captain.

J. J. BARNDOLLAR,
June 13, 1856. O. S.

"The mind's the standard of the man
So poets do suppose,
But the standard of the GENTLEMAN
Is neat, well-fitting CLOTHES."

Then wend your way to East Pitt street,

[Here the Poet "stuck,"] and stepped into C. LOYER'S Fashionable Emporium, and obtained a suit of elegant clothes, at a low figure.

Public Sale of Bounty Land Warrant.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold by public vendue, at the house of Henry Fluck in Woodberry, on Friday the 4th of July next, a Bounty Land Warrant for 120 acres. No. 37, 228, granted to Abel Griffith on the 11th day of Dec., 1855. Terms Cash, or confirmation of Sale by

JOHN B. LONGNECKER,
Adm'r of Abel Griffith, dec'd.

June 6, 1856.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

☞ A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.—HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Don't use Chalk, Lily White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet-meats; but, if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and all the valuable certificates we possess, go for nought. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious.

See advertisement.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the *German Bitters*, I did so, using in connexion, for the *Piles*, your *Spikenard Ointment*, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines. &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

See advertisement.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

FISHING TACKLE AND GUNS.

THE subscribers call attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest CASH PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.
No. 47 North Second St. Philadelphia.

May 16, 1856—3m.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, George Replogle, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land situate in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, being the Mansion tract, adjoining lands of Samuel Buck, Jacob Stuckey, and others, containing one hundred and sixty acres and allowance, with appurtenances.

Also, one other tract of land in same Township, adjoining the Mansion tract, lands of David Diltz, and others, containing one hundred and eighteen acres and allowance, with the appurtenances.

Also, one other tract of land in South Woodberry township, County aforesaid, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Benjamin Yoders, and others, containing about ninety acres more or less, and allowance, with the appurtenances, now in the occupancy of Henry Eversole.

Also the one undivided half part of a tract of Land in the said township, of South Woodberry, adjoining lands of John Hoffman, Daniel Replogle, and others, containing in the whole tract one hundred and fifty seven acres, and allowance, with the appurtenances, now in the occupancy of petitioner, Henry Smith, who owns the other half part thereof.

Also, One other tract of land in same township, being Mountain land, adjoining Dr. Wm. Reeds heirs, and other Mountain land, containing about eighty acres, more or less, with appurtenances, leaving a widow Polly Replogle, and Ten children, to wit: Jacob Replogle, the eldest son, residing in Jefferson county, Iowa: George B. Replogle; David a minor, for whom Charles Oelig has been appointed Guardian; Hannah B. intermarried with Henry Smith, petitioner; Elizabeth Replogle; Mary intermarried with Jacob Gruber, who have lately removed to the State of Iowa; Barbara intermarried with Thomas S. Holsinger: Sarah intermarried with Henry Eversole: Nancy intermarried with Epharim Longenecker, yet in her minority, and for whom the said Ephraim Longenecker is guardian, and Sarah also a minor for whom Hon. Joseph B. Noble, Esq., has been appointed Guardian; all of whom reside in Bedford County, except Jacob, Elizabeth, and Mary, said Jacob and Mary, residing as above stated, and said Elizabeth residing in Wayne County, Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 30th day of June next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
June 6, 1856. }

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Jacob Albright, late of Londonderry Township, Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Albright, James Mittingly, Thomas J. Porter, and Philip Devore. Leaving the following named heirs and legal representatives to wit:

Jacob who is now dead, and whose interest in said estate has been sold by his Administrator to John Stutz, residing on the premises, in Londonderry township, Bedford county, Lydia intermarried with said John Stutz, residing in said Township, and Eve, petitioner, residing in Northampton Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
June 6, 1856. }

MORE

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of black and fancy Silks, Challi, Lawns, De Laines, Madonna Cloths, Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c., &c. Also a great variety of black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

Groceries—Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, Herring and Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

June 13, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

NEW STORE.

And New Goods.

Mrs. AGNIS SAUPP would announce to her friends and the public that she has opened a Dry Goods Store in the room occupied as the Post office, where she has just received and opened a handsome assortment of new style Spring and Summer goods, embracing in part, Black and Fancy Silks, French and Flounced Lawns, of all prices, Shallies and Braze Delains, Curtain Drapery, of all prices, Wool De Lains, of all Colors, Cambrick and Swiss muslins, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Edgings, and Insertings, Ladies and Misses Shoes, together with a little of almost everything to be found in Dry Goods Stores.

She has also on hand, a large and well selected assortment of HARDWARE, which will be sold low, in order to close out this branch of business. She hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. Purchasers will please call and examine for themselves.

April 11, 1856.

LATEST NEWS!

PEACE DECLARED AND NO MISTAKE!!!

Great Arrival

Of Foreign and Domestic Goods!

At The Colonade Store, Bedford, Pa.

All ye in want of SPRING GOODS, call and see as choice an assortment, and as *Cheap* as ever brought to Bedford. I pride myself in showing and selling Goods to Visitors. Call and see my

Cloths	Borazes	Glassware
Cassimeres	Barage Delaines	Queensware
Cashmeres	Fancy Silks	Hardware
Jeans	Black Silks	Groceries
Sattinetts	Vestings	Snuff
Tweeds	Marseilles	Tobacco &
Camblets	Brilliants	General
Checks	Hosiery	Furnishing
Tickings	Ladies' Kids	and all other articles
Drills and	Gent's do	kept in a
Bagging,	Emb. Table covers	Store for
Ducks'	Linen do	public ac-
Calicoes	Shoes and Boots	commoda-
Lawns	for Ladies & Gents	tion.
Counter-	Boys & Girls	
panes and	Hats and	
Muslins	Bonnets.	

The subscriber will be happy to meet his friends, and is satisfied he will be able to please.

JACOB REED.

April 25, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of Rupp & Oster are respectfully and earnestly requested to make immediate payment. The books are in the hands of G. W. Rupp, for collection, and must positively be closed. Our friends who are in arrears will please consult their interest by attending to this notice at once and not put us under the unpleasant necessity of making them pay costs.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—2m.

PATENT
WASHING MACHINE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have purchased the patent for the above Machine, from the patentee, (C. Hollinsworth, State of Indiana,) and are now prepared to manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, the Floating Ball or Knuckle Washing Machine, at St. Clairsville.

This Machine works well, and a girl of fourteen years, can perform the largest Washing in a very short time, and the amount of clothes and soaps saved in a year, will pay for the Machine. Everybody should have one of these Machines.

Some of the citizens of St. Clairsville have tried it, and can testify to what we have said concerning it.

D. C. WETSELL,
D. R. KOONS.

June 6, 1856.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

The subscribers having entered into partnership in the mercantile Business, would announce to their friends and the public in general that they have just returned from the East and are now opening and exhibiting in the store room formerly occupied by Elias M. Fisher, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of DRESS GOODS of the very latest style, Brilliants, Lawns, Alpacca, plain and figured Delaines, all colors, black and fancy Silks, Muslin from a fip up, bleached and unbleached; Prints from a fip up, Shallies, summer Shawls and Mantillas, Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinetts; a large assortment of mens and boys summer wear from 12 cents up; a great variety of Marseilles Vestings, all colors; cotton Chain, Hosiery in great variety, N. W. Collars from 3 cents up; silk and linen Handkerchiefs; also a large assortment of mens and boys summer Hats, Boots and Shoes in great variety, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of the best GROCERIES, such as super Golden Syrup, N. O. and sugar-house Molasses, Rio Coffee, N. O. Clarified, Geanulated, and steam Sugars, Teas, Spices, Chocolate, Essence Coffee, Tobacco, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Queensware and Glassware, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved Produce. We respectfully invite all in search of bargains to give us a call. Our goods will be shewn with pleasure whether purchased or not.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, April 18, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOVER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

Machine Cards.

The subscriber is still engaged in the manufacturing of Superior Machine Cards for Cotton and Wollen Factories. The best quality of Leather and Wire used in making the above, and after an experience of twenty-five years, is prepared to warrant them equal to any made in this country. I am also making superior Leather Bands, cemented and copper riveted, the stretch taken out by powerful machinery.—Elevator Straps for Grist Mills also.

Leather Hose of superior quality, made as above.

JOHN H. HASKELL,
No. 33 South Eutaw Street,
Baltimore, Md.

May 16, 1856-2m.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons.

WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Tov nship, April 25, 1856.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

Every variety of Summer Goods suitable for Coats and Pantaloons, for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels: Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Marklesburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Marklesburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM,
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A. J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil' Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions' Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches' Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. P. P. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.

Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

S. J. M'CAULSLIN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

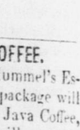
HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*

Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.